

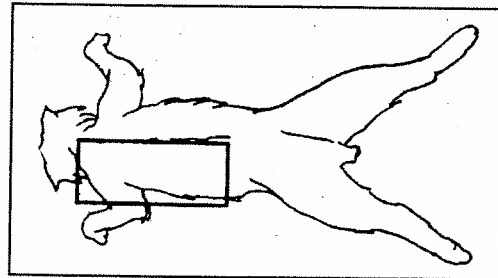
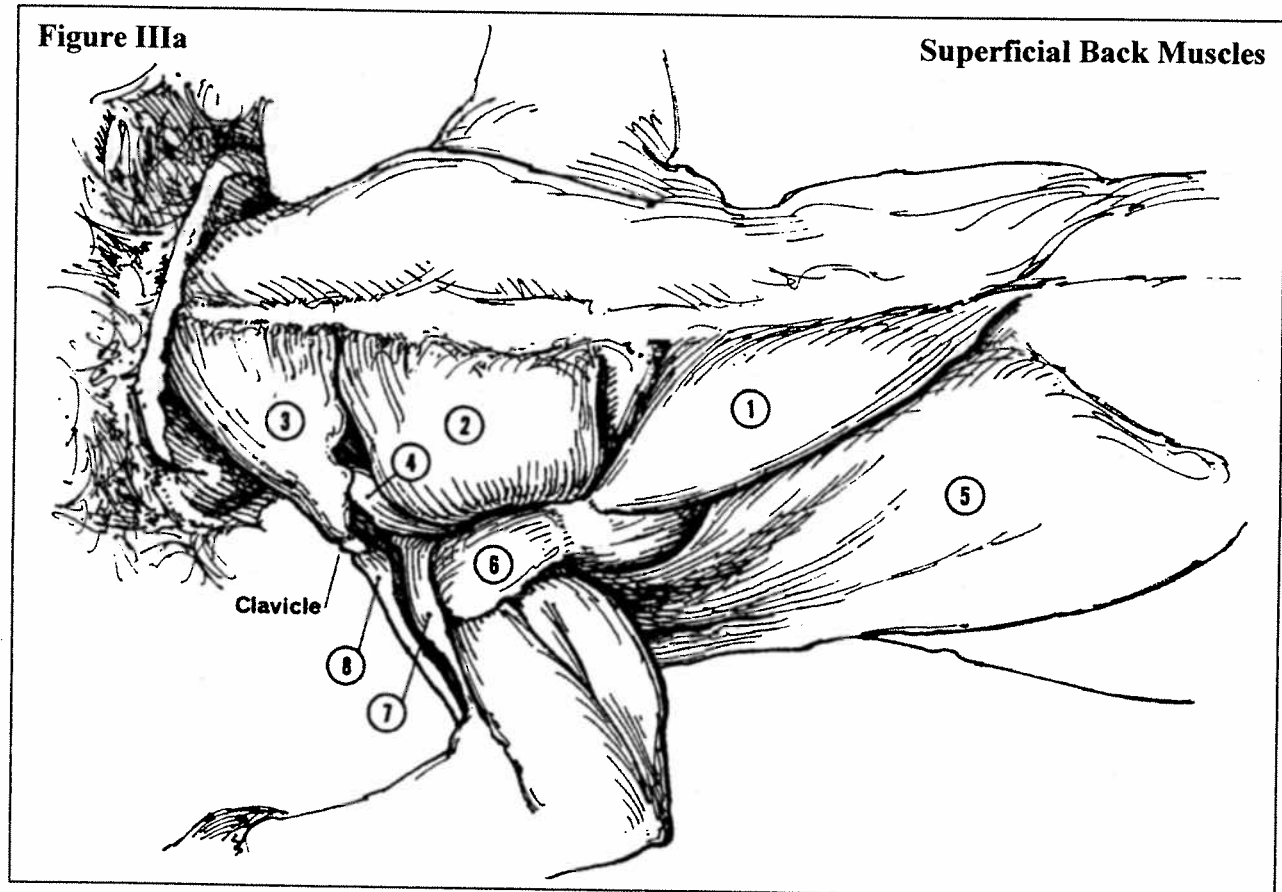
**Group III Muscles**

spinotrapezius  
 acromiotrapezius  
 clavotrapezius  
 clavobrachialis  
 spinodeltoid  
 acromiodeltoid  
 levator scapulae ventralis

supraspinatus  
 infraspinatus  
 teres major  
 rhumboideus  
 serratus anterior  
 serratus posterior

**Muscle Identification****Figure IIIa – Superficial back muscles**

1. spinotrapezius
2. acromiotrapezius
3. clavotrapezius
4. levator scapulae ventralis
5. latissimus dorsi
6. spinodeltoid
7. acromiodeltoid
8. clavobrachialis

**Figure IIIa****Superficial Back Muscles**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISSECTION: FIGURE IIIA****BACK MUSCLES**

Begin your dissection in the upper back region between the two arms. Be sure that the skin has been removed from the neck as far back as the ears (see **Figure IIIa**). Determine the midline *raphe* (RĀ-fē) and locate the *trapezius group* of muscles, which have their origins on this raphe. Humans have only one trapezius muscle, but the cat has three, as shown in **Figure IIIa**.

Start with the most posterior of the group, the **spinotrapezius**. This is a triangular muscle that lies over the latissimus dorsi at its posterior end and joins the acromiotrapezius anteriorly. Dissect it completely, being careful not to loosen either its origin or insertion.

Next dissect the **acromiotrapezius** and finally the **clavotrapezius**, both four-sided muscles. The clavotrapezius inserts on the very small clavicle bone embedded in the muscle between clavotrapezius and clavodeltoid. Try to feel the clavicle with your fingertips and locate it on the cat skeleton.

Underneath the acromiotrapezius and running craniad is the **levator scapulae ventralis**. Free it as much as possible. It will be seen in greater length in a later dissection.

Posterior to the spinotrapezius is the very large **latissimus dorsi**. Free it between origin and insertion. Since it originates by a broad, tough aponeurosis along the midline of the back it will be difficult to loosen it all the way to its origin, but it can be done at a later time.

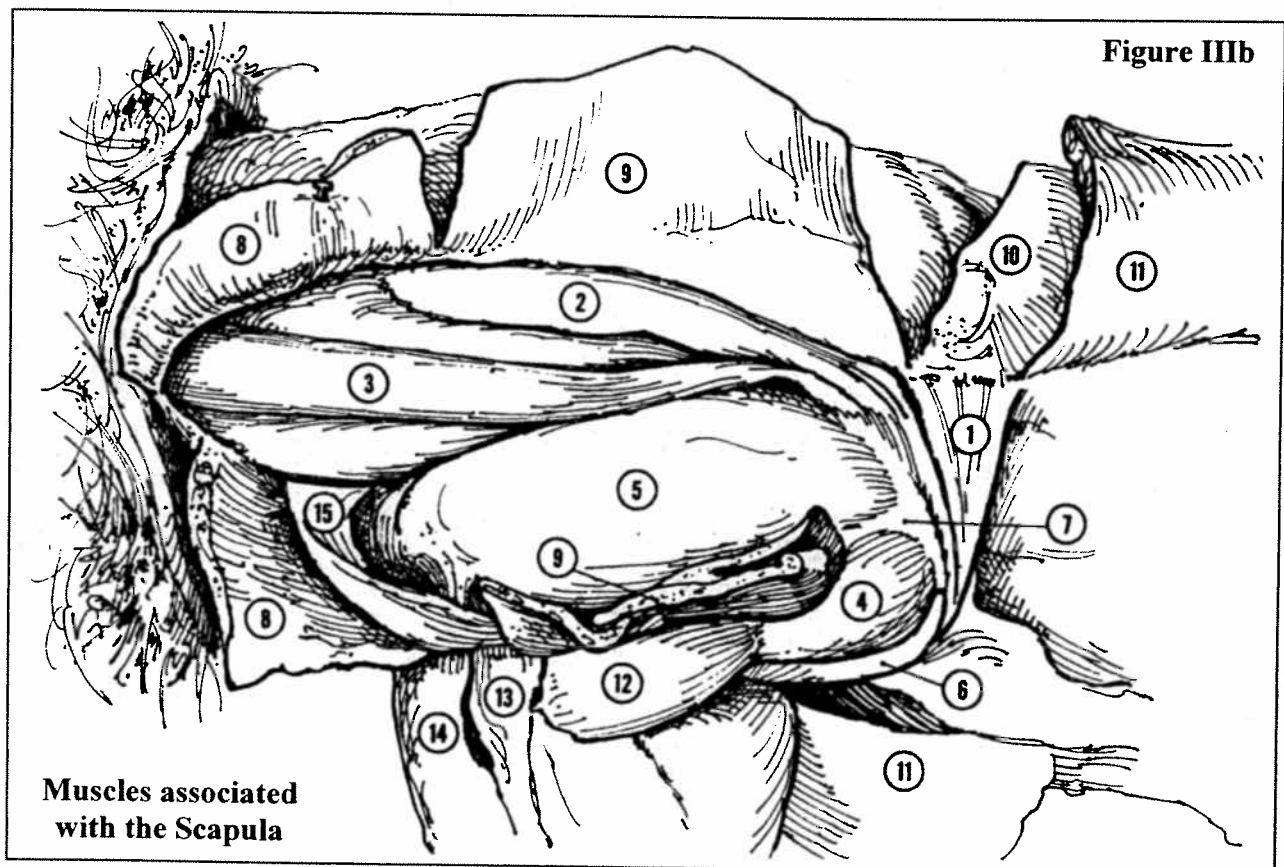
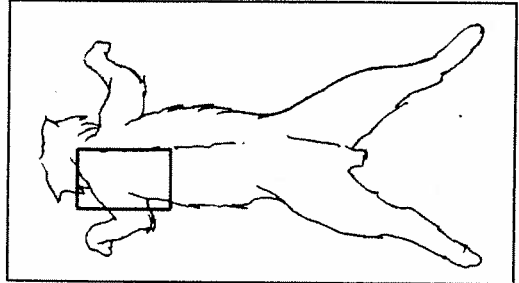
**SHOULDER MUSCLES**

The deltoid group is represented in the cat by three muscles, while in the human there is only one. The **clavodeltoid** extends down the arm from the clavicle bone and is sometimes called the **clavobrachialis**. Lying posterior to the clavodeltoid is the triangular **acromiodeltoid**. Located just over the shoulder tip, it is difficult to loosen and so should just be outlined. The most posterior of the group is the **spinodeltoid**. This is a rectangular muscle and, like the acromiodeltoid, should be outlined rather than dissected away from the bone.

Take note of the fact that the muscles in these two groups have identical prefixes, such as **acromiotrapezius** and **acromiodeltoid**. Making yourself aware of such word formations will facilitate memorization of names.

**Muscle Identification****Figure IIIb – Muscles associated with the Scapula**

1. rhomboideus
2. rhomboideus
3. rhomboideus
4. infraspinatus
5. supraspinatus
6. teres major
7. scapular spine (bone)
8. clavotrapezius (reflected)
9. acromiotrapezius (reflected)
10. spinotrapezius (reflected)
11. latissimus dorsi (reflected)
12. spinodeltoid
13. acromiodeltoid
14. clavobrachialis
15. levator scapulae ventralis



**INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISSECTION: FIGURE IIIB**

At this time it will be necessary to transect the trapezius group of muscles and the latissimus dorsi. Locate the **spinothrapezius**. It is triangular in shape so that the transection line will have to be angled. The **acromiotrapezius** and **clavotrapezius** should be transected midway between their origins and insertions. Pull back the cut ends. The **latissimus dorsi** is irregular in shape, and it will not be possible to get two equal halves. Angle your transection line. In order to pull the muscle to its origin on the midline, you will have to use scissors to complete the cut in the fascia near the posterior end of the muscle. Once this has been done it can be pulled to the midline quite easily, and reveals beneath it a thick silvery aponeurosis about which more will be written later.

Pull the scapula away from the body, remove excess fascia and fat, and observe the **rhomboideus major**, **rhomboideus minor**, and the **rhomboideus capitis** muscles (Figure IIb). The **rhomboideus minor** is larger than the **rhomboideus major** and lies anterior to it (Figure IIb). The **rhomboideus capitis** is the most anterior of the group of rhomboid muscles and extends to the head. It is ribbonlike. On the lateral surface of the scapula locate the **supraspinatus**, **infraspinatus**, and **teres major**. The **supraspinatus** and **infraspinatus** muscles need not be dissected away from the bony scapula, but be certain that the spine of the scapula is visible, showing the separation of the two muscles. Separate the **teres major** from the **infraspinatus** and you will see the **teres minor** which runs parallel to the **teres major**. Observe it, but do not dissect it further.

